BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

AFSOC INSTRUCTION 23-101
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Supply

SUPPLY CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 23-1, *Requirements and Stockage of Materiel*. It provides basic requirements to all AFSOC supply units, active and gained, posturing them to provide standardized, flexible, and sustained supply support to any combatant commander. It defines the requirement to establish a Supply Readiness Control Center (SRCC), and clarifies Designed Operational Capability (DOC) liability in relation to deliberate and crisis action planning. Worldwide planning factors are provided to assist units in planning for deployment and employment operations, any time, any place.

Chapter 6--CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

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Chapter 1

OVERVIEW

1.1. Purpose. The wartime requirements and capabilities of the Chief of Supply (COS) are diverse. The wartime operations and assessment capabilities cross functional lines throughout the supply squadron and the wing. These functions include, but are not limited to, the squadron deployment program, management of war reserve material (WRM), mobility bag programs, status of resources and training system (SORTS) reporting, and wartime planning. The purpose of this instruction is to establish a Supply Readiness Control Center (SRCC), under the Deputy Chief of Supply (DCOS), to act as a supply point of contact (POC)/focal point to manage all wartime/contingency related issues affecting the COS. The SRCC is a separate staff function under the DCOS. Guidance is also provided to assist AFSOC supply units in planning for standardized, worldwide deployment/employment operations. A glossary of references and supporting information can be found in Attachment 1.

1.2. Relationship. This publication provides guidance necessary to operate the SRCC.   Each flight is responsible for the development of necessary supplements to this publication to manage squadron-unique supply support requirements; such as, Single Integrated Operational Plan and contractor-provided spares support.

Chapter 2

SQUADRON DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM

2.1. Unit Deployment Control Center (UDCC).

2.1.1. Personnel assigned to the UDCC will act as the Unit Deployment Manager (UDM). From this point on, the UDCC will be referred to as the SRCC. The UDM acts for the unit commander in fulfilling such responsibilities as assigning personnel against deployment position numbers, maintaining deployment rosters, identifying/preparing personnel and equipment for deployment, establishing and operating assembly areas, and coordinating training and support requirements with the Installation Deployment Officer (IDO).

2.1.2. The SRCC will maintain a computer program to track all deployment-related information, training, and immunizations for each person assigned to deployment positions.

2.2. Pre-deployment Responsibilities.

2.2.1. Unit deployment responsibilities as outlined in AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*.

2.2.2. Deployment positions:

2.2.2.1. Assign the most qualified person to each position for unit type code (UTC) tasked. Tasking sources are Operations Plans (OPLAN's) and Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD).

2.2.2.2. Prepare and maintain individual readiness folders (IRF) for all personnel subject to deploy.

2.2.2.3. Schedule and document deployment training and immunizations.

2.2.2.4. Appoint cargo, weapons, and classified couriers, as well as deployed weapons and equipment custodians, for each UTC, as required.

2.2.2.5. Conduct squadron passenger briefings for each aircraft load prior to movement to the deployment processing center. Briefing will include such areas as deployment location (if not classified), review of IRFs, departure time, stops en route, anticipated living conditions, and any other information the UDM feels pertinent to the deployment.

2.2.3. Conduct deployed supply support training for all people subject to deploy. Ensure they are familiar with and understand basic deployed supply support. The training will include, as a minimum, supply Concept of Operations (CONOPS), lead/follow concept, Air Combat Command Regional Supply Squadron (ACCRSS) utilization, Combat Supply Activity (CSA) operations, in-line communications connectivity to the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS), and HQ AFSOC Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) functions and procedures. Documentation of this training is

required and will be accomplished quarterly. Refer to the supply appendix to Annex D of the applicable OPLANs and this AFSOC instruction for information that can be included in your training.

NOTE: This training will not be delegated to the training section.

2.2.4. Manage the squadron augmentation program:

2.2.4.1. Ensure augmentees are appointed for deployment areas within and outside of Supply.

2.2.5. Ensure cargo increment monitors are appointed and identified to the wing logistics plans office.

2.2.6. Develop and maintain pre-deployment, deployment, and arrival checklists. Refer to AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part Three, Chapter 3, Attachment B-1, *USAF Supply Manual*, for information concerning checklists. These publications provide excellent starting points in developing checklists to meet your unit's needs.

2.2.7. Develop site survey checklists and maintain copies of completed surveys. Ensure the wing logistics plans office maintains a copy of the supply site survey checklist in the event supply and fuels personnel are not represented on the site survey team. Review the checklist in AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part Three, Chapter 3, Attachment B-2, to develop your unit's checklist.

2.3. **Deployment Responsibilities.**

2.3.1. The SRCC will transition from a planning and monitoring function to a 24-hour controlling function for the COS during exercises or contingencies. The following minimum actions will be monitored and/or accomplished by the SRCC:

2.3.1.1. Recall status.

2.3.1.2. Attend concept briefing (if one given by the IDO).

2.3.1.3. Deployment schedule of events.

2.3.1.4. Notify HQ AFSOC/LGSW or the AFSOC/LGS battle staff representative immediately upon notification of pending contingency deployments.

2.3.1.5. Act as POC for all supply-related problems.

2.3.1.6. Report any limiting factors (LIMFACs)/shortfalls to the IDO via AFSOC Form 410, **Unit Mobility Shortfall/LIMFAC Report**, or automated equivalent.

2.3.1.7. Keep the commander informed on exercise/deployment/contingency status.

2.3.1.8. Inform HQ AFSOC/LGSW or their battle staff representative of departure of UTCs and unit line numbers.

2.3.2. Develop slides and/or charts, as required, to show information normally required to support both exercise and wartime reporting requirements.

Chapter 3

SUPPLY READINESS CONTROL CENTER

3.1. Chief of Supply:

3.1.1. The COS is responsible for assigning qualified supply personnel to the SRCC, to include augmentees. Individuals should have an overall knowledge of the SBSS and possess at least a secret security clearance. Recommend composition of the SRCC as follows:

3.1.1.1. One officer.

3.1.1.2. One senior NCO.

3.1.1.3. One junior NCO.

NOTE: COS retains the flexibility to assign the most qualified individuals regardless of rank.

3.1.2. As a minimum, an individual from the Equipment Management Section and Fuels Flight will be an augmentee to the SRCC.

3.2. Responsibilities:

3.2.1. Personnel assigned to the SRCC are responsible to the COS for the effective operation and management of the SRCC during contingency operations/deployments and for all deliberate wartime planning functions. The focus of the SRCC changes from a peacetime preparedness agency to an execution and controlling function during contingencies.

3.2.2. Responsibilities include:

3.2.2.1. Develop and/or review inputs to the base support plan. Refer to AFI 10-404, *Base Support Planning*.

3.2.3. Plan, develop, and manage the squadron deployment program:

3.2.3.1. Provide inputs to the Installation Deployment Plan (IDP) based on the particular operating conditions and needs of deploying units.

3.2.3.2. Ensure Contingency Operation/Mobility Planning and Execution System (COMPES) listings for tasked UTCs are reviewed, updated, and maintained.

3.2.3.3. Maintain the unit's portion of the AFSOC Global Asset List (GAL).

3.2.3.3.1. The AFSOC GAL represents, in an unclassified media, a unit's most stringent tasking and should not be compared to the unit's Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statement UTC liability.

3.2.4. Manage and schedule training for personnel subject to deploy in the following areas:

3.2.4.1. Small Arms: AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel,* and AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program.*

3.2.4.2. Chemical Warfare Defense Training: AFI 32-4001, *Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations*.

3.2.4.3. Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) Training: AFI 32-4001, *Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations*.

3.2.4.4. Law of Armed Conflict Briefing: AFPD 51-4, *Compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict*.

3.2.4.5. Self-Aid and Buddy Care: AFI 36-2238, *Self-Aid and Buddy Care Training*.

3.2.4.6. Classified Cargo Courier: Performed by the Unit Security Manager.

3.2.4.7. Weapons/Ammo Courier: Performed by the Mobility Element.

3.2.4.8. Personal and Family Readiness Briefing: AFI 36-2908, *Family Care Plans*.

3.2.4.9. Cargo Prep/Pallet Build-up and Hazardous Cargo: Performed by the Combat Readiness and Resources Element in the transportation squadron.

3.2.4.10. Provide SRCC operations training for SRCC augmentees.

3.2.5. Ensure Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment (CWDE) task qualification training for individuals performing the duties listed below is accomplished. The method will be Mission-Oriented Protection Posture (MOPP) Level 4 in the following areas:

3.2.5.1. Pick-up and delivery:

3.2.5.1.1. Operate vehicles.

3.2.5.1.2. Deliver priority combat support requirements.

3.2.5.1.3. Load/unload vehicles.

3.2.5.1.4. Deliver emergency requirements.

3.2.5.2. Materiel storage and distribution:

3.2.5.2.1. Locate and remove stored assets for immediate delivery (includes covered and outside storage).

3.2.5.2.2. Operate and do essential maintenance on materiel handling equipment (MHE).

3.2.5.3. Demand processing:

3.2.5.3.1. Receive incoming priority/emergency requirements.

3.2.5.3.2. Expedite processing for issue of emergency requirements.

3.2.5.4. Mission support:

3.2.5.4.1. Perform all actions on the mission capable (MICAP) checklist.

3.2.5.5. Issue, receive, and ship Readiness Spares Package (RSP) assets.

3.2.6. Preparation and submission of the following reports:

3.2.6.1. SORTS: AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System.*

3.2.6.2. Deployment Training Status Report: Contact IDO for local procedures.

3.2.6.3. Quarterly Squadron Deployment Program Status Report. See Chapter 5 of this AFSOC instruction to determine report requirements.

3.2.7. Review and maintain copies of replies to Operational Readiness Evaluations (OREs), Operational Readiness Inspections (ORIs), Quality Air Force Assessments (QAFA), and Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) reports that affect any facet of the squadron deployment program.

3.2.8. Oversee the squadron WRM program.

3.2.8.1. Maintain copies of WRM surveillance visits.

3.2.9. Review and maintain access to OPLANs/related publications necessary to establish an effective deployment preparedness program. Additionally, coordinate with the wing disaster preparedness office on supply support of disaster response plans.

3.2.10. Review and maintain unit DOC statement.

3.2.11. Conduct training for SRCC augmentees.

3.2.12. Develop Command and Control (C^2) procedures for employment locations.

Chapter 4

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. General Planning Requirements.

4.1.1. The SRCC will be the primary functional area within supply to review operational and exercise support plans along with disaster preparedness OPLAN 32-1.

4.1.2. Ensure all plans, reviews, etc., are coordinated through all applicable flights.

4.1.3. Ensure personnel who deploy are familiar with the supply wartime organization structure and responsibilities.

4.2. Operational Support Plan Review.

4.2.1. Review the supporting Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL) to validate supportability, i.e., UTCs tasked can be supported by your unit.

4.2.2. Review Annex D and associated appendices of OPLANs to ensure logistics support decisions are realistic and achievable.

4.2.3. Review and make changes to COMPES products as required to ensure all information is valid and current. Tailoring of UTCs with logistics details (LOGDET) is encouraged to identify more accurate requirements based on the planned area of deployment or beddown of operations.

4.2.3.1. Unit commanders have the authority to tailor equipment on UTCs, but are advised to do so with caution, and to coordinate any self-initiated tailoring with the MAJCOM. For example, the standard Logistics Force Packaging System (LOGFOR) for UTC JFBHD is designed to support a 150-person supply squadron, but your unit may be deploying 79 people. In this instance, your commander might elect to tailor down from the standard UTC based on the number of people deploying, only to discover upon arrival at the bed-down that they were bringing another force's LOGDET. Substituting is also an alternative. If you have the capability of providing computer- generated forms, e.g., FormFlow, you may elect to reduce the quantity of each hard copy form, but must remain prepared for possible loss of computer equipment.

4.2.3.2. Unit commanders do not have the authority to tailor personnel on UTCs without prior approval from the functional manager at HQ AFSOC/LGS. During crisis action planning, a request for tailoring personnel from a UTC must be made to the supply representative on the AFSOC battle staff, who will obtain authority from the supported command. At no time will the unit contact the supported command to request tailoring of personnel UTCs.

4.2.4. UTC management:

4.2.4.1. Pilot units are identified to develop and maintain the standard LOGDET. Periodic reviews should be accomplished to minimize tailoring at the actual deployment time.

4.2.4.2. Non-pilot units should notify the pilot units that they are users of the pilot unit's UTC(s), so they can be included in all communications. Recommendations by the non-pilot units to make changes to the standard UTCs are forwarded to the pilot unit. Pilot units evaluate proposed changes and survey all known non-pilot units to determine if the proposed change is required to support the mission capability statement (MISCAP). If the majority of the non-pilot units agree with the proposed change, the pilot unit notifies the major command (MAJCOM) functional manager of the proposed change. If the functional manager gives tentative approval, the pilot unit updates the UTC LOGDET and forwards the changed LOGDET to the functional manager for review. The functional manager will make the final decision if units cannot come to agreement.

Chapter 5

REPORTS

5.1. Supply Readiness Control Center Reports Responsibilities. The SRCC is responsible for ensuring the timely preparation, coordination, and submission of several contingency-related reports.

5.2. Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) Report.

5.2.1. SORTS reporting is the tool for units to provide the National Command Authority (NCA), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), HQ USAF, interested MAJCOMs, and specified commands with authoritative identity, location, and resource information for crisis actions and deliberate planning. It also lets the military services monitor unit resources and training in peacetime. SORTS reporting is accomplished on your unit's most stringent liability, including people and equipment identified in UTCs, training requirements, etc. Refer to AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System*, and unit worksheet instructions for further guidance.

5.2.1.1. DOC statements identify capabilities a unit must provide to the warfighting Commander in Chief (CINC), if tasked, and are the basis for SORTS reporting. Capability requirements listed on your DOC statement are determined by HQ AFSOC/LGS based on resources the units possess (personnel and equipment) and current worldwide planning guidance as directed by the NCA. Unit DOC statements identify resources to support not only your own aircraft when deployed, but may be called upon to support other units. The DOC statement represents a liability, not a tasking. Units are liable to provide all or a portion of the capabilities required by your unit if the capability is asked for by the warfighting CINC.

5.2.1.2. Units must understand while they are tasked with a Joint Readiness Exercise (JRX) location for training purposes, they may be tasked for worldwide deployment to other locations. For example, your unit may be tasked in a CINC OPLAN to deploy to a Main Operating Base (MOB) to support your deploying aircraft. Knowing what you do about the AFSOC deployment concept of transferring kit records to the ACCRSS and sending Mission Readiness Spares Package (MRSP) personnel plus a small cadre of augmentation forces, you may question the need to provide the capability of having over a 100-person UTC liable on your DOC statement. The reason involves crisis action plans. When plans are built, the CINC often asks for specific types and numbers of aircraft to operate from various base configurations (MOB, Collocated Operating Base (COB), Bare Base (BB)) within their area of responsibility (AOR). There is a realistic possibility your unit may be tasked to deploy to a base requiring a full CSA.

5.2.2. Ensure the flying unit's SORTS report for RSP is provided IAW AFI 10-201 and unit DOC statement. The War Readiness Element is responsible for providing the data from the WRM availability report. Ensure data provided are IAW AFMAN 23-110,   Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 26.

5.2.3. Until Weapons System Management Information System (WSMIS) data are once again available and their use directed by HQ AFSOC/LGS, ensure the War Readiness Section processes a Dyna-METRIC Microcomputer Analysis System (DMAS) listing. DMAS is a computer program that provides an assessment capability and can be processed in an unclassified mode on a computer with a hard drive. DMAS supports three primary applications:

5.2.3.1. Assessment of wartime sortie capabilities.

5.2.3.2. Assessment of peacetime sortie capabilities.

5.2.3.3. Computation of spares requirements for unit deployments.

5.2.3.4. See AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 26, for specific guidance on the use and applications of DMAS.

5.2.4. Prepare the monthly SORTS report for the supply squadron.

5.2.4.1. Obtain COS's or designated representative's coordination and validation of the category level (C-level).

5.2.4.1.1. The commander's "KEY" element in evaluating the unit's overall C-level is the unit's "objective and subjective" factors. It is imperative for commanders to evaluate subjective factors, especially for areas measured less than C-1.

5.2.4.2. The following subjective factors should be considered during the evaluation process:

5.2.4.2.1. Unit's ability to fill "most stringent" OPLAN tasking for UTCs.

5.2.4.2.2. Results of unit's OREs.

5.2.4.2.3. Upgrade training status of assigned critical personnel.

5.2.4.2.4. Ensure MISCAP for substitution policy on UTCs is considered.

5.3. Deployment Training Status Report.

5.3.1. Provide this report to the COS and, if required, to the wing/logistics plans office.

5.3.2. Provide a copy to HQ AFSOC/LGSP NLT the 10th of each month.

5.4. Squadron Deployment Program Status Report.

5.4.1. Brief the COS on the status of the squadron deployment program quarterly. Flight chiefs and superintendents should also attend this briefing. The SRCC briefing will cover the following areas, as a minimum:

5.4.1.1. IRFs accuracy.

5.4.1.2. Shot record accuracy.

5.4.1.3. Deployment status.

5.4.1.3.1. This should be a snapshot of significant events and problems encountered during the last deployment or deployment exercise.

5.4.1.4. Projected TDY taskings.

5.4.1.4.1. Brief the COS/supply squadron commander on upcoming TDY taskings and the effect, if any, on supply's ability to deploy. In conjunction with management and systems flight, determine get-well date if C-level is below C-1.

5.4.1.5. Deployment training status:

5.4.1.5.1. Include the number of people that have been trained by area versus the number requiring training.

5.4.1.6. SORTS status.

5.4.1.6.1 Brief the latest supply inputs to the SORTS report (ensure all present have proper security clearance). Provide get-well dates as required.

5.4.1.7. Self-inspection status.

5.4.1.8. UTC vacancies.

5.4.1.8.1. Brief any unfilled positions on UTCs and actions being taken to fill these positions.

5.4.1.9. Deployment equipment shortages.

5.4.1.9.1. Brief specific equipment shortages in conjunction with appropriate flights and outline actions initiated to resolve these shortages. This includes base-wide equipment shortages.

5.4.1.10. OPLAN taskings.

5.4.1.10.1. Brief current OPLAN taskings by location. Ensure the appropriate classification is given to this portion of the briefing and attendees have the required security clearance.

5.4.1.11. Results of OREs.

5.4.1.11.1. Brief the latest ORE findings and corrective actions on any discrepancies.

Chapter 6

CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

6.1. Chain of Command.

6.1.1. AFSOC as supporting command:

6.1.1.1. AFSOC supply units may be called upon to support contingency operations within the AOR of any unified combatant command. In such cases, the Air Force component (i.e., USAFE, PACAF, CENTAF) determines the required number of personnel and proper configuration of equipment necessary to support the operation. The Air Force component reports directly to the warfighting CINC and is the command authority for the CINC's Air Force requirements within the AOR. They identify requirements by UTC to the AFSOC battle staff through use of TPFDLs. These classified listings only identify numbers of personnel and equipment UTCs; no unit is attached to the requirement. The AFSOC supply battle staff representative completes the TPFDL by assigning an AFSOC supply unit to the UTC taskings. Taskings flow to the base by classified transmission media and finally to the supply unit.

NOTE: Neither HQ AFSOC nor the tasked base has the authority to unilaterally change tasked UTCs. The unit matched to the UTC tasking is determined by the AFSOC battle staff representative based on:

6.1.1.2. Lead/follow:

6.1.1.2.1. The lead/follow concept of deployment/employment operations puts one commander in charge of operations, even if multiple units deploy into the same location. The lead unit is not necessarily the "first in" to an employment location. Units tasked as lead will provide the bulk of supply support, including the deployed COS, with follow-on forces augmenting.

6.1.1.3. SORTS:

6.1.1.3.1. Most current unit C-level as reported by the unit through SORTS.

6.1.1.4. DOC statement:

6.1.1.4.1. AFSOC supply battle staff representative determines if the lead/follow-on unit has the capability to fill the tasking based on DOC liability in conjunction with SORTS reporting.

6.1.2. AFSOC as supported command:

6.1.2.1. HQ AFSOC is the Air Force component to USSOCOM. Supply requirements for for USSOCOM operations are determined by HQ AFSOC. Tasking determinations for supply support are made in the same manner as when AFSOC is a supporting command, except HQ AFSOC determines both the UTCs to be tasked and the supply unit to fill the tasking.

6.2. CINC Operational Planning.

6.2.1. Capabilities-based planning:

6.2.1.1. Theater CINCs are passed taskings from the NCA (President and Secretary of Defense) through the JCS. Simplified, the CINCs task their staff to develop plans to carry out those taskings. The Air Force component develops their portion of the plan and forwards to the supporting MAJCOMs for review and input. The supporting commands (AMC, ACC, AFSOC, etc.) develop plans to support the components plan; a building block approach. The plans are broad in nature and each echelon in the process is telling the previous echelon if and how they can support the plan. This is called deliberate- or capability-based planning.

6.2.1.2. When developing different portions of the plan, planners can only plan with forces/capabilities currently in the inventory, not forces planned for but not yet in existence. AFSOC/LGS provides input to two portions of the plan; the logistics annex (Annex D) and the supply appendix (varies from plan to plan but always has a numeric designator). For an example of a generic AFSOC supply appendix, see Attachment 2.

6.3. Deployment and Employment Concept of Operations (General).

6.3.1. The AFSOC concept of supply support centers around near same day connectivity, a minimal logistics footprint, standardization, and centralized contingency supply support.

6.3.1.1. The preferred method of connectivity is a real-time two-way data communications link between an established SBSS and the deployed unit.

6.3.1.2. Global Reach entails rapidly moving large quantities of CONUS-based personnel and equipment to fight anywhere in the world. Strategic airlift is at a premium during the initial stages of a contingency. Supply forces must posture themselves to deploy the minimum amounts of personnel and equipment, thereby decreasing the logistics tail and resulting footprint.

6.3.1.3. The numbers of planned employment locations in today's warfighting environment will find several units from AFSOC bases operating from the same location. Any mix of active, Reserve, and ANG units may be based at the same employment base. These realities dictate all supply forces be trained and be familiar with a standardized "go to war" CONOPS.

6.3.1.4. Finally, the concept of centralized supply support through the ACCRSS and exploiting the existing infrastructure of theater MOBs require the unit to rethink contingency planning concepts, and prepare deployers to break ties with their home station while deployed. Exception: If theater resources and the ACCRSS are unable to satisfy MICAP requests for AFSOC aircraft, pass those requirements to HQ AFSOC/LRC at DSN 579-8925.

6.4. Main Operating Base (Deployment).

6.4.1. AFSOC forces may be tasked to operate from a theater MOB. In this scenario, deploying supply units will be tasked to provide augmentation forces to the MOB COS. The numbers of personnel and equipment tasked to deploy from your unit will vary depending upon the number of aircraft tasked and the total number of bases deploying aircraft into the MOB in support of the contingency.

6.4.2. As a minimum, units can expect to deploy MRSP personnel to the MOB.

6.4.2.1. MRSP personnel (FAC 41E) deployment requirements are embedded in the aircraft UTC (3XXXX series). The COS will determine the required number of MRSP personnel to deploy with the applicable kit(s). When only MRSP personnel deploy, the senior ranking individual will be the responsible officer for your unit's kit(s). Since the kit details will be on the MOB COS records, the COS will be the accountable officer.

6.4.3. The Air Force component may identify additional UTC requirements to augment the MOB COS account.

6.4.3.1. Prior to deployment, all deployers must be aware that upon arrival at the theater MOB supply personnel not deployed in direct support of an RSP will work directly for the MOB COS. This concept decreases the number of required supply deployers and equipment requirements, simplifies C^2 when multiple incoming units are being supported from the MOB, and helps ensure a concerted effort towards total base aircraft support. The COS will ensure the home station wing commander is made aware of this relationship during peacetime local exercises. Upon deployment notice, the COS will also ensure the deploying commander (may not be the wing commander) is briefed on this concept.

6.4.4. Wing commanders will usually receive advance warning of a pending contingency tasking and often lean forward in deployment preparations. Supply will be expected to follow suit based on information available to the wing commander. The SRCC will contact HQ AFSOC/LGS battle staff representative as soon as they are notified of a pending deployment.

6.4.5. MRSP personnel assigned to aviation UTCs are critical to deployment and initial employment success. MRSP personnel should take action to robust appropriate segment of the kit(s) utilizing DMAS and prior deployment experience. Critical shortages as identified by maintenance and satisfied by cannibalization, will be identified to your Deployment Control Center (DCC) or the MOB COS, depending upon time constraints. Any critical items that are not available will be identified to HQ AFSOC/LGSW for sourcing assistance.

6.4.6. When notified of deployment tasking, the SRCC will immediately go to a 24-hour manning posture. This tasking will normally be by message. On-going 24-hour communication is being effected between the AFSOC supply battle staff representative and the supported CINC and often this communication needs to be relayed to deploying units at other than normal duty hours. Personnel working swing/night shifts must be as knowledgeable as day shift on SRCC operations and responsibilities.

6.4.6.1. Units other than those tasked for deployment may also be energized by AFSOC/LGS to go to a 24-hour manning schedule. Tasking will be by message. When notified, the SRCC will be activated and will ensure proper personnel are available to perform asset availability and shipment actions.

6.4.7. As soon as kits are marshaled, action must be taken to transfer kit details to the theater MOB. Theater MOB POCs will be identified to the SRCC by the AFSOC supply battle staff representative as soon as they are made available by the supported Air Force component. Once identified, the deploying unit will coordinate with the MOB POC to accomplish kit transfer.

6.4.8. When communicating with the MOB, ensure hardware/software requirements are identified to effect in-line connectivity upon arrival. As a minimum, units should be prepared to deploy computers (to be used by their unit) configured with MICAP Asset Sourcing System (MASS) capability, printer(s), SARAHLITE, DMAS, and PC List.

6.4.9. While in-line connectivity should be established quickly due to the existing MOB infrastructure, various conditions, such as hardware failure, may prevent near-term in-line processing. In addition, the unit may be tasked to redeploy to another location (i.e., COB/BB) if hostilities escalate.

6.4.10. AF Forms 616, **Fund Cite Authorization (FCA)***,* are required for theater supply support. Units will be required to submit AF Forms 616 to the theater MOB prior to generating parts requests. More than one AF Form 616 may be required to cover expenses; such as, administrative supplies, contracting support, repair parts, and theater Intermediate Level Maintenance (ILM). AF Form 616 submission requirements will be provided by the MOB POC or in a separate message generated by the Air Force component. The SRCC will coordinate with maintenance, the base comptroller, and deploying MRSP personnel to ensure AF Forms 616 are properly completed.

6.4.11. AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Three, Chapter 3, contains other pre-deployment actions the unit may find useful in developing a tailored checklist for your particular unit.

6.5. Main Operating Base (Employment).

6.5.1. AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Three, Chapter 3, contains a generic arrival checklist of action items deployers should consider upon arrival at a COB/BB/forward operating location (FOL). Some items can also be applied to a MOB. In addition, the following must be accomplished upon arrival at the MOB.

6.5.2. Contact the MOB COS and verify theater-unique conditions; such as, in-theater repair capabilities (i.e., ILM).

6.5.3. Arrange for communications connectivity through the MOB account.

6.5.4. Ensure deployed wing commander is aware of the supply support posture (i.e., ILM capability, kit status, supply personnel assignments within the MOB squadron).

6.5.5. Provide input to the commander's status report, as required. If repair parts availability is causing partial mission capable supply/non-mission capable supply (PMCS/NMCS) problems, ensure the input contains actions taken to resolve the problem and POCs. Understand the AFSOC/LGS battle staff representative reads these messages daily, and large-scale contingencies will result in many of these reports requiring review. Sufficient information to make support decisions greatly enhances the battle staff's ability to support the contingency effort.

6.5.6. MOB COS shouldn't normally assimilate MRSP personnel into the COS account. If your unit has been tasked for MRSP personnel and additional augmentation UTCs, it's imperative the MOB COS be notified of any support problems experienced. If the problem cannot be resolved by the COS, he/she will notify the theater Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) for resolution. Utilizing the correct chain of command will normally result in problem resolution. If the situation isn't being resolved to meet mission needs, contact the AFSOC/LGS battle staff representative for assistance. Have available any actions taken to date, POCs, etc. The AFSOC/LGS battle staff will immediately contact their supported command counterparts for assistance.

6.6. Collocated Operating Base/Bare Base (Deployment).

6.6.1. AFSOC forces may be tasked to conduct operations from a base configured as a COB or a BB.

6.6.1.1. COB - An allied-owned base designated for joint or unilateral use by United States wartime tactical augmentation forces or for the wartime relocation of in-place Unites States forces. COBs generally have some infrastructure in place to support contingency operations and should have a permanent runway with some type of fuel dispensing capability.

6.6.1.2. BB - Requires: (1) a runway of minimum length and width, (2) taxiways and parking areas stabilized by matting or other materials, and (3) a source of water that can be made drinkable. A BB represents the most stringent tasking and requires building supply and fuels operations from scratch. Particularly in the case of fuels support, this means bringing capability with you to the deployed location. Self-sufficiency and resupply becomes critical for deploying forces to these austere locations.

6.6.2. When deploying to a COB/BB, it's critical units understand the Air Force lead/follow CONOPS. With no existing supply forces in place, the lead unit will be responsible for providing supply support to the entire base. The lead unit will be tasked by UTC for the COS position and the bulk of supply personnel. All follow-on units deploying into the same location will work for the lead COS, to include MRSP personnel. This C^2 structure is consistent with the way other support functions and operations personnel operate.

NOTE: If lead, your tasked supply personnel and augmentation forces from other bases will provide TOTAL base supply support. This includes non-flying units; such as, combat communications units, transportation, and civil engineering.

6.6.3. When notified of impending deployment, the same initial actions as in paragraphs 6.4.3. through 6.4.6.1., will be accomplished. The main difference involves MRSP kit transfers.

6.6.3.1. After kits are marshaled, the deploying unit will immediately transfer kit records to the ACCRSS. The ACCRSS has been designated and accepted by all warfighting CINCs as the sole source of COB/BB supply support. The ACCRSS will provide the deploying unit(s) with a supply support CONOPS for the employment location as coordinated and approved by the supported Air Force component and AFSOC/LGS. The ACCRSS will also provide detailed kit transfer information and, when required, ensure such actions as System Reporting Account Number (SRAN) and routing identifiers are loaded, project codes are identified, and proper communications hardware and software are identified for in-line connectivity from the theater back to the ACCRSS. A sample ACCRSS kit transfer message is at Attachment 3.

6.6.4. Units may experience a delay in communications connectivity and will use locally developed procedures to account for supply transactions in the short term.

6.6.5. AF Forms 616 are required for theater supply support. Units will be required to submit AF Forms 616 to the ACCRSS prior to generating parts requests. More than one AF Form 616 may be required to cover expenses; such as, administrative supplies, contracting support, repair parts, and theater ILM. AF Form 616 submission requirements will be provided by the ACCRSS. The SRCC will coordinate with maintenance, the base comptroller, and deploying MRSP personnel to ensure AF Forms 616 are completed.

6.7. Collocated Operating Base/Bare Base (Employment).

6.7.1. AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Three, Chapter 3, contains a generic arrival checklist of action items deployers should consider upon arrival at a COB/BB. In addition, the following must be accomplished upon arrival at the COB/BB.

6.7.2. Immediately contact the ACCRSS and provide numbers; such as, FAX and phone for the CSA.

6.7.3. Contact the deployed communications unit to establish connectivity to the ACCRSS.

6.7.4. Utilize phone, FAX, or modem to submit MRSP and MICAP transactions to the ACCRSS until connectivity is established. Utilize Contingency Processing System (CPS) to account for transactions until connectivity is established.

6.7.5. Once real-time data connectivity is established with the ACCRSS the units will utilize MASS to source inter-theater first, then to the ACCRSS.

NOTE: Under no circumstances will the unit direct requisitions directly back to home station. The ACCRSS is responsible for providing theater status to the supported CINC and must have visibility over all asset requirements at the COB/BB.

6.8. Communications Connectivity.

6.8.1. Daily supply operations during peacetime are conducted utilizing real-time computer updates. AFSOC supply forces should be prepared to operate in the same mode when deployed. This concept decreases the need for extensive specialty contingency training while enhancing deployed supply support through real-time sourcing and tracking capability utilizing such programs as the MASS. The deploying supply squadron must ensure it is equipped and trained to effect connectivity to an standard base-level computer (SBLC) when conducting contingency supply operations at a MOB/COB/BB.

6.8.2. AFSOC supply units rely heavily on their base communications units to effect deployed connectivity. AFSOC base communications units deploy a Wing Initial Communication Package (WICP) with aircraft when deploying to COB/BB locations. These packages can be configured to meet various communications needs of the deployed commander and are designed to provide limited C^2 capability until sustaining combat communications units establish more enhanced capabilities. The COS must stress to the base communications unit the importance of establishing deployed supply connectivity during peacetime planning. This helps your base communications personnel determine realistic WICP configurations at deployment execution.

6.8.3. During peacetime deployment planning, if assistance is required in determining communications hardware/software requirements, contact the ACCRSS/LGSPB, DSN 574-6420. The ability to access MASS and utilize the centralized support capabilities of the ACCRSS will greatly enhance your unit's ability to provide deployed support any time, any place.

ALAN J. NIEDBALSKI, Colonel, USAF
Director of Logistics

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

OPLAN 32-1, Disaster Preparedness Operations Plan
AFI 10-201, Status of Resources and Training System
AFI 10-217, Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) Program
AFI 10-403, Deployment Planning
AFI 10-404, Base Support Planning
AFPAM 10-202, Commander's Status of Resources and Training (SORTS) Handbook
AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14
AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two
AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Three
AFI 25-101, War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures
Unit Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statement
AFI 36-2238, Self-Aid and Buddy Care Training
AFI 90-201, Inspector General Activities
Unit's portion of the AFSOC Mission Information System (MIS) Listing
COMPES listings for all personnel and equipment Unit Type Codes (UTC) listed on unit DOC statement

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADVON – Advanced Echelon
AFSOC - Air Force Special Operations Command
ACCRSS - Air Combat Command Regional Supply Squadron
AFWUS - Air Force Worldwide UTC Summary
ANG - Air National Guard
AOR - Area of Responsibility
ATO - Air Tasking Order
AWP – Awaiting Parts
BB - Bare Base
BSP - Base Support Plan
C^2 - Command and Control
C-Level - Category Level
CAP - Crisis Action Procedures
CINC - Commander in Chief
COMPES - Contingency Operations/Mobility Planning and Execution System
COB - Collocated Operating Base
COCOM - Combatant Command
CONOPS - Concept of Operations
COS - Chief of Supply
CPS - Contingency Processing System

CSA - Combat Supply Activity
CWDE - Chemical Warfare Defense Equipment
DCC - Deployment Control Center
DMAS - Dyna-METRIC Microcomputer Analysis System
DOC - Designed Operational Capability
EOR - Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
FOL - Forward Operating Location
IDO - Installation Deployment Officer
IDP - Installation Deployment Plan
ILM - Intermediate Level Maintenance
IRF - Individual Readiness Folder
JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff
JOPES - Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JRX - Joint Readiness Exercise
JSCP - Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
LIMFAC - Limiting Factor
LOGDET - Logistics Detail
LOGFOR - Logistics Force Packaging Systems
LOGMOD-B - Logistics Module-Base Level
LOGPLAN - Logistics Planning Subsystem
MAJCOM - Major Command
MANFOR - Manpower Force Packaging System
MANPER-B – Manpower and Personnel Module-Base Level
MASS - MICAP Asset Sourcing System
MEFPAK - Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System
MHE - Materiel Handling Equipment
MICAP - Mission Capable
MIS - Management Information Summary
MISCAP - Mission Capability
MOB - Main Operating Base
MOPP - Mission Oriented Protection Posture
MRC - Major Regional Contingency
MRSP - Mission Readiness Spares Package
MS&D - Materiel Storage and Distribution
MTMC - Military Traffic Management Command
NCA - National Command Authority
NMCS - Not Mission Capable Supply
OPLAN - Operations Plan
ORE - Operational Readiness Evaluation
ORI - Operational Readiness Inspection
PDF - Personnel Deployed Function
PERSCO - Personnel Support for Contingency Operations
PMCS - Partial Mission Capable Supply
POD - Port of Debarkation
POE - Port of Embarkation

QAFA - Quality Air Force Assessment
READY - Resource Augmentation Duty Program
RPS - Remote Processing Station
RSP - Readiness Spares Package
SAV - Staff Assistance Visit
SBLC - Standard Base-Level Computer
SBSS - Standard Base Supply System
SORTS - Status of Resources and Training System
SRCC - Supply Readiness Control Center
SRD - Standard Report Designator
TPFDD - Time-Phased Force Deployment Data
TPFDL - Time-Phased Force Deployment Listing
TUCHA - Type Unit Data File
UDCC - Unit Deployment Control Center
UDM - Unit Deployment Manager
ULN - Unit Line Number
UMIS - Unit Management Information Summary
UTC - Unit Type Code
WICP - Wing Initial Communications Package
WMP - War Mobilization Plan
WRM - War Reserve Materiel
WSMIS – Weapons System Management Information Summary

Terms

Airlift - The objectives of airlift are to deploy, employ, and sustain military forces through the medium of aerospace. Airlift accomplishes the timely movement, delivery, and recovery of personnel, equipment, and supplies, furthering military and national goals.
Annex - A document appended to an operations order (OPORD) or other document to make it clearer or to give further details.
Augmentation Forces - Forces to be transferred to the operational control of a supported commander during the execution of an operation.
Base Support Plan (BSP) - The installation level planning accomplished to support unified and specified command wartime operation plans, as well as MAJCOM supporting plans. It cuts across all functional support areas in a consolidated view of installation missions, requirements, capabilities, and limitations to plan for actions and resources supporting war and contingency operations, including deployment, post deployment, and employment activities.
Basic Plan - The part of an OPLAN that forms the base structure for annexes and appendices. It consists of general statements about the situation, mission, execution, administration and logistics, and C^2.
Beddown - Common terminology used for the destination of combat forces in a theater (equivalent to a destination).
Combatant Command - Exercised only by commanders of unified and specified combatant commands (COCOM). It's the authority of a combatant commander to perform the functions of command over assigned forces that involve organizing and employing commands and forces,

assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operation, joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. COCOM should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally this authority is exercised through the service component commander. COCOM gives full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the CINC considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. COCOM includes the authority of operational control (OPCON).

Combat Skills - Functional wartime requirements (e.g., air base defense) unique to each location and taskings. Unit functional managers determine combat skills training requirements on known taskings and functional guidance.

Component Command - The Service command, its commander, and all the individuals, units, detachments, organizations, or installations that have been assigned to a unified command.

Contingency - An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment.

Contingency Operations - Operations involving the use of US military forces to achieve US objectives, usually in response to an emerging or unexpected crisis. Contingency operations may evolve into sustained military operations.

Contingency Operation/Mobility Planning and Execution System (COMPES) - The Air Force standard automated data processing subsystem of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) that operation, logistics, and personnel planners at all command levels use to develop and maintain force packages and task requirements for operation plan TPFDD.

Crisis Planning - Operation planning performed when time lines are very limited.

Deliberate Planning - Operation planning tasks as assigned by JSCP or other directives, normally performed during a planning cycle when time lines are not a factor.

Deployability Posture - The state or stage of a unit's preparedness for deployment to participate in a military operation.

Deployment - The relocation of forces to designated areas of operations.

Deployment Control Center (DCC) - The installation focal point for deployment operations. The DCC is responsible for all C^2 requirements.

Deployment Order - An order issued by competent authority to prepare forces for movement or to move forces, for instance, to increase deployability posture of units.

Deployment Planning - That part of operations planning concerned with relocation of forces to the desired area of operation.

Deployment Work Centers - Activities activated during deployments or exercises that process deploying personnel and equipment. These work centers include the deployment control center, cargo processing function, and the personnel processing function.

Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statement - The document prepared by the parent MAJCOM that outlines each measured unit's SORTS and contains the unit's identification, mission tasking narrative, mission specifics, and measurable resources (See AFI 10-201, Status of Resources and Training System).

Execution Planning - The phase of crisis action procedures (CAPs) planning in which an approved OPLAN or other NCA designated course of action is adjusted and refined, as required, by the prevailing situation, and converted into on OPORD that can be executed at a designated

time. Execution planning can proceed on the basis of prior deliberate planning, or it can take place under an OPLAN situation.

Feasibility - An OPLAN review criterion to ensure that the assigned tasks could be accomplished using available resources.

Host Unit - The organization designed by the host MAJCOM or HQ USAF to furnish support to a tenant unit. The host unit develops, publishes, and maintains the base mobility guidance to support the deployment of all Air Force units from a particular. ANGRC/LGX or AFRC/LGX make these designations for Air Force-gained ANG and US AFRC units, respectively.

Installation Deployment Officer (IDO) - The host unit officer who maintains base deployment guidance and directs and coordinates base deployments under the direction of the installation commander.

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) - The JSCP conveys strategic guidance, including apportionment of resources, to the CINCs and the Chief of Services, to accomplish assigned strategic tasks based on military capabilities existing at the beginning of the planning period. The JSCP offers a coherent framework for capabilities-based military advice to the NCA.

Limiting Factor (LIMFAC) - A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes a mission.

Logistics Detail (LOGDET) Data - The specific identification of materiel planned for deployment within the UTC. It includes detailed data on each stock number; such as, weight, dimensions, and Cargo Category Code.

Logistics Force Packaging Systems (LOGFOR) - A MEFPAK subsystem providing equipment and materiel requirements and summarized transportation characteristics through its LOGDET component.

Logistics Module-Base Level (LOGMOD-B) - A COMPES software program base-level planners use to aid deployments.

Logistics Planning Subsystem (LOGPLAN) - A COMPES software package planners use in building detailed material data to support specific OPLANs.

Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System (MEFPAK) - A data system supporting contingency and general war planning with predefined and standardized personnel and equipment force packages. MEFPAK, which operates in the C^2 environment, comprises two subsystems: The Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR) and the LOGFOR.

Manpower and Personnel Module-Base Level (MANPER-B) - The base-level automated capabilities in COMPES that support operation, contingency, deployment and exercise planning, readiness, and execution responsibilities.

Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR) - A MEFPAK subsystem that provides: (1) the title of the unit for force element and its unique JCS UTC, (2) the capability statement containing the definition of unit capability, (3) the manpower detail by function, grade (officers only), and Air Force specialty code required to meet the defined capability.

Marshaling Area - The geographic location where a deploying unit will assemble, hold, and organize supplies and/or equipment for onward movement.

Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) - The single manager operating agency for military traffic, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminals.

Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP) - A short paragraph describing the mission capabilities that planners expect of a specific UTC at execution. The statement usually contains

pertinent information; such as, the type of base where commanders will deploy the unit, the unit's functional activities, and other augmentation requirements necessary to conduct specific missions.
Mobilization - The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve components, as well assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel.
National Command Authorities (NCA) - The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors.
Non-Pilot Unit - A unit having a weapon system of functional tasking the same as a pilot (lead) unit. The non-pilot unit normally is not subordinate to the pilot unit, except when the MAJCOM retains control of UTC composition or a parent organization develops a UTC to be distributed to its subordinate units.
Operational Control (OPCON) - Control exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. OPCON is inherent in COCOM and is the authority to perform the functions of command over subordinate forces that involve organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. OPCON includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. OPCON should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations and normally gives full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. OPCON does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.
Operational Order (OPORD) - A directive issued by a commander to subordinate commanders for effective coordinated execution of an operation.
Operation Plan (OPLAN) - A plan for one or more operations that deployed units carry out simultaneously or in a series of connected stages. Higher authorities normally issue OPLANs as directives based on stated assumptions to allow subordinate officers to prepare support plans and orders.
Personnel Deployed Function (PDF) - The installation focal point for monitoring all personnel processing activities.
Personnel Support for Contingency Operations (PERSCO) - A capability providing essential personnel support for USAF forces deployed TDY on contingency operations and information required for operational and management decisions and control of the deployed force.
Pilot Unit - A unit tasked to develop the standard manpower and/or logistics portion of a UTC package for use by all units (non-pilot) with the same functional tasking or the same weapon system.
Port of Debarkation (POD) - The geographic point (port or airport) in the routing scheme where a movement requirement will complete its strategic deployment.
Port of Embarkation (POE) - The geographic point (port or airport) in the routing scheme where a movement requirement will begin its strategic deployment.
Preposition - To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use of a designated location to reduce reaction time and to ensure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation.
Redeployment - The transfer of a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to another area, another location within the area, or to the zone of interior.

Resource Augmentation Duty (READY) Program - A program requiring each installation to identify and validate its own temporary augmentation and local resource needs to meet local exercises, contingency, wartime, or emergency augmentation requirements. READY personnel don't deploy to perform their READY duties.

Shortfall - A lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability apportioned to and identified as a plan requirement that adversely affects the command's ability to accomplish its mission.

Supported Commander - The commander who has primary responsibility for all aspects of a task assigned by the JSCP or by other authority. In the context of joint operation planning, this term refers to the commander who prepares OPLANs or OPORDs in response to requirements of the Chairman of the JCS.

Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) - The computer-supported database portion of an OPLAN that contains time-phased force data, non-unit related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the OPLAN. Information includes in-place units, prioritized arrival of units deployed to support the OPLAN, routing of forces to be deployed, movement data associated with deploying forces, estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with the deployment of forces, and estimates of transportation requirements.

Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL) - A computer listing of selected data in the TPFDD that specifically includes the information required in Appendix 1 to Annex A of the OPLAN, that is, types and/or actual units required to support the OPLAN, ORIGIN, POD or ocean area, cargo, non-unit-related personnel, and non-unit cargo requirements, etc.

Type Unit Data File (TUCHA) - A file giving standard planning data and movement characteristics for personnel, cargo, and accompanying supplies associated with deployable type units of fixed composition. The file contains the weight and volume of selected cargo categories, physical characteristics of the cargo, and the number of personnel requiring nonorganic transportation.

Unified Common - A command with a broad and continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Services, and which is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense, with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the JCS, or, when so authorized by the Chairman of the JCS, by a commander of an existing unified command established by the President.

Unit Line Number (ULN) - A seven-character alphanumeric code uniquely describing a unit entry (line) in a JOPES TPFDD.

Unit Type Code (UTC) - A five-character alphanumeric designator uniquely identifying each Armed Forces unit.

Warning Order - A directive used by commanders to advise subordinates of impending action. The Chairman of the JCS may use the warning order as a planning directive to initiate Phase III of the CAP, course of action development.

Attachment 2

SAMPLE AFSOC SUPPLY APPENDIX TO CINC OPERATION PLAN (OPLAN)

A.2. Purpose. This sample appendix is meant to provide AFSOC units with information to assist in deployment/employment planning. Note this appendix is generic and doesn't apply to a specific AOR. The same basic concepts depicted in this appendix will be executed in an actual OPLAN tasking scenario with more detailed unit actions being provided in the Air Tasking Order (ATO).

HEADQUARTERS, US WARFIGHTING COMMAND
WARFIGHTING CITY, USA 23555-5555
APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX D TO USCINCWAR OPLAN 9999-99 (U)
SUPPLY (U)
REFERENCES:

A.2.1. See Basic Plan

A.2.2. AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, *USAF Standard Base Supply Procedures*

A.2.3. AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Three, *Supply/Fuels Wartime Planning*

A.2.4. AFSOC 23-101, *Supply Contingency Operations*

A.2.5. Purpose: Identify supply requirements/responsibilities and provide planning guidance for supply operations supporting CINC forces operating IAW specific global/regional/notional, and exercise plans.

A.2.6. Concept of Supply Operations: Supply support for deploying forces is divided into four transitional phases (deployment, employment, redeployment, and reconstitution), facilitating rapid force movement. Host computer support for deployed units will be through the ACCRSS or existing host supply computer support base.

A.2.6.1. Phase I (Deployment): Upon notification of an alert/warning order, deploying supply units will take the following actions:

A.2.6.1.1. Activate the unit SRCC and go to a 24-hour schedule.

A.2.6.1.2. Monitor the processing of supply personnel and equipment and immediately notify AFSOC/LGS battle staff representative of any LIMFACs in resources requiring immediate resolution.

A.2.6.1.3. Initiate supply actions to robust MRSP, generate MICAP requisitions, process and record aircraft/AWP cannibalizations, mobilize people and cargo, and transfer supply/equipment records to the ACCRSS or the host computer support base. (This should be accomplished as soon as possible after MRSP and equipment have been marshaled.)

A.2.6.1.4. Deploy forces using standard supply UTCs and a building block approach. The first UTC to deploy will be the supply ADVON UTC. The Materiel Storage and Distribution (MS&D) package flows next, followed by the operations support package. Lastly, the materiel management package deploys. Depending on communications availability in the AOR, the deployed Remote Processing Station (RPS) computer UTC will flow with or after the supply ADVON UTC. The deploying COS has the flexibility to adjust the sequence of supply UTCs deploying.

A.2.6.2. Phase II (Employment): The lead unit absorbs deployed forces arriving at their wartime beddown and focus on preparing the base for force reception. Roles and responsibilities of supply forces include:

A.2.6.2.1. Supply support forces employed as the supply ADVON will establish C^2 and the supply infrastructure for the CSA. They will prepare the supply site, determine facilities requirements, and work with the on-site communications unit to establish connectivity to the ACCRSS or host computer support base for the automated supply support to the employed units. This includes MICAP support, stock control, stock fund accounting, off-line fuels accounting, computer operations, and remote processing station support.

A.2.6.2.2. The deployed COS will plan to provide support for all units located at the employment site including other Services, civilian agencies, and outlying units. The COS will address deliveries and evacuations of combat supplies ensuring expeditious receipt/evacuation from the employment location.

A.2.6.2.3. The MS&D forces will prepare the supply facilities for receipt, storage and issue of incoming equipment and combat materials to include CWDE, weapons, and classified items.

A.2.6.2.4. The operations support forces will merge with the aviation MRSP personnel and become the operations support element of the CSA.

A.2.6.2.5. After communications connectivity, the materiel management forces employ and establish complete asset accountability and conduct normal in-line processing with the ACCRSS or an existing supply activity.

A.2.6.3. Phase III (Redeployment): Redeployment is the movement of forces within the AOR to FOLs, other AORs, or return to home station.

A.2.6.3.1. Forces that redeploy to an FOL within an AOR will be supported by their CSA and considered as an off-base organization of that unit. The main CSA will provide supply support and asset accountability. Manpower requirements will likewise come from the CSA in the form of tailored UTCs. MRSP, or segments of the MRSP, will be moved forward with the database reflecting the CSA location.

A.2.6.3.2. Forces that redeploy to another AOR will be supported as if they were initially deployed/employed from the units original home station. Associated MRSPs and people will be transferred from the first AOR or will be sourced from other Air Force units.

A.2.6.4. Phase IV (Reconstitution): The process of preparing war materials, MRSPs, equipment, and supplies for shipment to WRM prepositioned sites or home station.

A.2.6.4.1. Reconstitution will be accomplished after all hostilities have ceased and units have been notified of their redeployment to home station. Deployed functional agencies/custodians are responsible for the inventory and accountability of assets in their possession. They must reconcile all supply transactions before redeployment, i.e., equipment records, classified, weapons lists, and ship property in UTC configuration, with inventory lists attached to designated reconstitution sites, WRM preposition sites, or home station.

Attachment 3

SAMPLE AIR COMBAT COMMAND REGIONAL SUPPLY SQUADRON CONOPS

A.3. General. Once it's determined the ACCRSS will provide supply support for a contingency (Air Force component determines), they will coordinate with AFSOC/LGS to ensure all units participating in the operation are identified and an ACCRSS CONOPS will be generated to all deployers. The CONOPS may be conveyed either by telephone or message/fax, depending upon the scope of the contingency and time constraints.

NOTE: The ACCRSS acts as the executive agent for deployed supply support when tasked by the Air Force component through the AFSOC battle staff. Any message traffic or telephone calls from the ACCRSS relating to deployed supply support will be considered directive in nature. Direct communication is encouraged between deploying units and the ACCRSS immediately upon notification of a pending deployment. Any problems should be identified to the ACCRSS, who will in turn forward to the AFSOC/LGS battle staff representative for resolution.

A.3.1. **ACCRSS Sample CONOPS.** Expect same basic taskings at execution. The SRCC will ensure all deploying members are briefed on the ACCRSS concept during quarterly SRCC training.

A.3.2. The ACCRSS will provide the database for supply support at Base X. The ACCRSS provides an automated supply environment for both requisitioning and accountability purposes and operates just like the SBSS at your home station. The ACCRSS maintains this SBSS database at Langley and transfers deploying kits onto satellite accounts (separate system designators) with their own stock record account code to maintain accountability and track deployed requirements. The following is the CONOPS for supply support at your designated employment location.

A.3.3. Supply will deploy appropriate segment(s) of MRSP to support the tasked number of aircraft, tailored to the expected duration of the contingency, as identified in the ATO. The unit will provide maintenance with a DMAS computation worksheet in work unit code sequence as soon as possible. Supply will work with maintenance to identify critical MRSP parts requirements, using DMAS and previous deployment experience.

A.3.4. All kits/segments will be uploaded on a personal computer. Connectivity may be in the form of voice, fax, or real-time data transfer of information between the deployed location and the ACCRSS.

A.3.5. MRSPs will be transferred off the home station database to the ACCRSS as soon as property is marshaled. ACCRSS will replenish any parts issued from the MRSP as mission support issues are processed on the terminal at the deployed locations. Kits should be tailored to support the number of deploying aircraft and should be robusted to 100 percent. Detailed kit transfer instructions will be provided under separate cover. (These instructions will include gaining organization code, SRAN, system designator, ACCRSS RPS POCs, etc.)

A.3.6. To obtain an ACCRSS supply organizational account, units will submit an Obligation Authority, AF Form 616. Timely establishment of individual supply accounts is essential to ensure the most expeditious supply support possible. The unit will submit AF Forms 616 to allow funding of theater ILM, contracting support, DLRs, and base operating support. Coordinate with the base comptroller and supported organizations for AF Form 616 assistance. AF Form 616 will be provided to ACCRSS/LGSPF as soon as possible.

NOTE: The ACCRSS can't order assets to support employment location requirements until monies are received.

A.3.7. The ACCRSS will be responsible for providing all MICAP and kit replenishment actions for Base X. Other actions the ACCRSS may perform (to be determined by contingency scope) are BOS, local purchase, COPARS.

A.3.8. Connectivity will be established with the ACCRSS for processing all demands. All deploying units will need to take with them at least a 486 computer with a step card, step software, and a printer. The computer must be configured for MASS and have the PC list program loaded onto it. In addition, the unit must be able to conduct research activities utilizing FEDLOG, print reports, access AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, and generate messages utilizing personal computers. Contact the ACCRSS RPS room (DSN 574-3803) to obtain user IDs and passwords along with a detailed terminal operator's handbook.

NOTE: With existent and emerging communications technologies, the means to effect in-line connectivity will vary. Actual operations may involve the use of modems, routers, and stand-alone communication devices such as portable satellite terminals.

A.3.9. The lead unit will provide a qualified RPS operator as tasked in UTC JFPAJ. The operator will be responsible for issuing user IDs, maintaining terminal security, and providing deployed units reports requirements to the ACCRSS for processing. An SBSS e-mail account will be provided for the operator to provide reports requirements (including parameter cards) to the ACCRSS. For this reason, it's imperative the operator have access to AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapters 5 and 6, and any other anticipated report references. All mandatory daily reports will be processed by the ACCRSS. Any other reports can be coordinated with the ACCRSS RPS room.

A.3.10. All DIFM details must be cleared before your unit redeploys and the kits can be transferred back to home station. This will be accomplished by processing serviceable or unserviceable turn-ins as appropriate. For unserviceable turn-ins, units have the option to have assets shipped back to their home station to allow the opportunity for home station repair and recovery of exchange costs on reparable support division items. The shipments can either be sent immediately to home station through normal transportation channels or can be hand-carried by the unit upon redeployment. In either case, once the items have been returned to home station, process an unserviceable receipt and "C" deck the item to maintenance for repair. Reimbursement of exchange price will be given to the repair shop when the item is turned in as serviceable.

A.3.11. All other details (i.e., due-outs) must be cleared from the ACCRSS database before accountability of the deployed kits can be transferred back to home station supply account(s).

A.3.12. A document control function will be established by the deployed COS who will ensure all DCC images are cleared prior to unit redeployment. All fileable documents will be maintained in document number sequence by TRIC.

A.3.13. As soon as possible, furnish the following information to HQ AFSOC/LGSW by fastest means within classification: kit serial numbers, organization codes, shop codes, UTCs, SRDs, and date kit will be marshaled. POCs for kit transfer are (names) at (DSN number).